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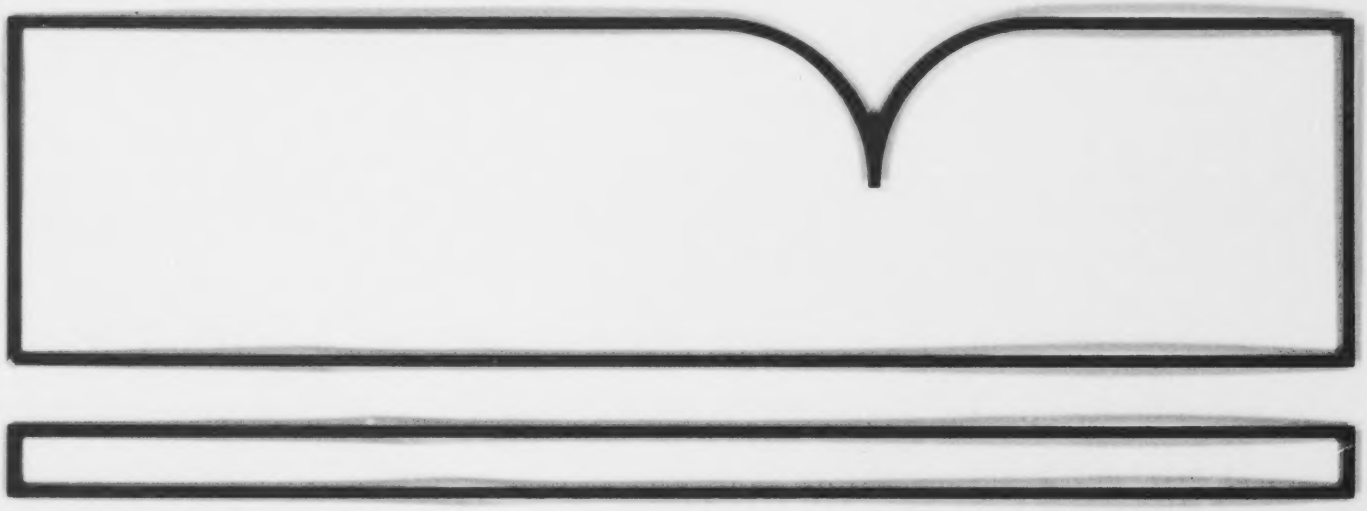
Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices (40 CFR Part 257). Subtitle D of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Notification Requirements

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC

Aug 88



U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
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EPA/530-SW-88-044

PB88-242508

DRAFT
BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

"CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND PRACTICES" (40 CFR PART 257)

SUBTITLE D OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE

AUGUST 1988

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In August 1988, The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed amendments to the existing 40 CFR Part 257 Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices. The Agency proposed to require, in Part 257, a two-part reporting requirement for industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills. This background document discusses the notification and exposure information requirements for the above mentioned types of facilities.

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BACKGROUND DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO 40 CFR PART 257 REQUIRING FACILITY NOTIFICATION

DRAFT

Office of Solid Waste

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

August 5, 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page Number
I.	Background	1
II.	Proposed Notification and Exposure Information Requirement	3
III.	Rationale For Proposed Approach to Notification Requirement	6
Appendix 1	Notification for Industrial Waste Disposal Facilities and Construction/Demolition Waste Landfills	

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO 40 CFR PART 257 REQUIRING FACILITY NOTIFICATION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing amendments to the existing 40 CFR Part 257 Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices (hereafter Part 257 Criteria) promulgated under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1979. This background document discusses the notification and exposure information requirement for industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills included in these amendments.

I. BACKGROUND

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 directed EPA to develop criteria for determining whether solid waste disposal facilities, which are regulated under Subtitle D of the Act, are to be classified as sanitary landfills or open dumps. In response, EPA promulgated the Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices at 40 CFR Part 257 in 1979. These Part 257 Criteria provide minimum national performance standards for the protection of human health and the environment. These Criteria include: restrictions on siting in floodplains, protection of endangered species, protection of ground water and surface waters, limitations on food-chain crop land application, disease prevention, prohibitions on open burning, and safety measures (i.e., explosive gas limits, fires, bird hazards to aircraft, and access restrictions).

Congressional concerns about the adequacy of the Part 257 Criteria resulted in two significant new directives for EPA when RCRA was reauthorized in 1984. Section 4010 of RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), directed EPA to study, and to report back to Congress, the extent to which the existing Part 257 Criteria are adequate to protect human health and the environment. Section 4010 also directed EPA to revise the Criteria for facilities that may receive household hazardous waste (HHW) or small quantity generator (SQG) hazardous wastes. At a minimum, the revised Criteria must "require ground-water monitoring as necessary to detect contamination, establish criteria for the acceptable location of new or existing facilities, and provide for corrective action as appropriate." In developing these requirements, EPA may consider the "practicable capability" of facilities regulated under Subtitle D.

EPA believes that the current Part 257 Criteria may need to be revised for industrial solid waste disposal facilities (landfills, surface impoundments, land application units, and waste piles) and construction/demolition waste landfills, owing to concerns that these facilities may be contaminating natural resources, particularly ground water, and posing threats to public health and safety. Industrial solid waste disposal facilities manage an estimated 7.6 billion tons of waste annually (Ref. 5). These facilities are of concern to the Agency because they represent a large (an estimated 27,000 facilities) and diverse range of solid waste disposal facilities, about which there is little information at either the State or Federal level. This concern is supported in part by the number of landfills on the Superfund National Priorities List having ground-water contamination from industrial waste (approximately 75) (Ref. 7) In addition, some industrial solid waste disposal facilities may be used for disposal of small quantity generator hazardous waste, which may increase the risk to human health and the environment.

A number of Superfund cleanup actions are a result of improper disposal of industrial waste and construction/ demolition waste. These include surface impoundments overflowing and/or leaking to surface and ground waters, landfills contaminating ground water, and fires and explosions in other disposal areas. Construction/demolition waste landfills are of concern because these facilities may be receiving wastes containing asbestos, PCBs, or other toxic or hazardous materials that may be used, or have been used in the past, by the building industry (Ref. 5).

EPA already has conducted considerable research to assess problems associated with Subtitle D facilities, to evaluate the current Part 257 Criteria, and to ascertain where further revisions may be needed. The major Subtitle D data collection efforts conducted to date are summarized in Exhibit 1. Throught this research EPA found information on most types of solid waste disposal facilities to be extremely limited, although a considerable amount of verifiable data are available for municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs). EPA obtained extensive data for MSWLFs on waste volumes and types; facility characteristics, including design and operating standards; locations, including sensitive areas; violations of State and Federal requirements; and contamination problems (Ref. 7). This information gave the Agency a sufficient data base to develop revised Criteria for MSWLFs. The Agency has postponed rulemaking on industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills, however, until sufficient data can be collected to determine if the Criteria need to be revised for these facilities and, if so, what those revisions should entail.

The notification requirement for the industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills are intended to give EPA introductory information that will enable the Agency to conduct further study and analysis. Initially, the requirement will let EPA and the States know the number, size, location, and type of existing facilities. In addition, the notification requirement allows for State-level inspections as the State deems necessary.

The notification requirement also will include information concerning the threat of minimum exposure. Knowing the risks involved in a specific site will enable the States to set priorities in regards to such things as inspections, enforcement, and program development.

II. PROPOSED NOTIFICATION AND EXPOSURE INFORMATION REQUIREMENT

EPA intends to amend Part 257 by imposing a two-part reporting requirement on industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills. The notification part of the reporting requirement concerns basic facility identification. The owner or operator is required to supply EPA with information on facility ownership and location and with three descriptors: unit types and numbers, waste types, and total waste volume.

The exposure information section of the reporting requirement concerns pathway and receptor indicators. The notification includes two questions relating to the potential risks posed by the facility:

- The number of households within one mile of the facility
- The number of on-site monitoring wells.

EPA requests comments on whether to include other risk-related questions and/or:

- The use of local water (ground and surface)
- The number of local drinking water wells
- The number of municipal water intakes downstream from the facility.

The owner or operator is not required nor expected to conduct any special research to obtain these data. Rather, they can be drawn from existing sources, such as county maps, local health departments, or the local planning agency. The data may be estimated if no reliable data source is available.

EXHIBIT 1
Subtitle D Data Collection

Title	Description
Census of State and Territorial Nonhazardous Waste Programs (the Census) (1985)	Purpose: To estimate number of and characterize facilities regulated under Subtitle D Approach: Mail questionnaire of 56 States and Territories Results: Statistical data on facility types and locations, threats, and State programs
Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States 1960 to 2000, (Update 1988)	Purpose: To identify past and future trends in municipal solid waste disposal practices Approach: Literature search Results: Predicted numbers of facilities and amount of waste expected in future, based on past.
Summary of Data on Industrial Nonhazardous Waste Disposal Practices (1985)	Purpose: To assess extent of available data on industrial Subtitle D facilities Approach: Literature review Results: Data on types and amounts of wastes facilities receive
National Small Quantity Generator Survey (1985)	Purpose: To obtain data on number and type of SQGs and waste generation and management practices Approach: Mail survey of 50,000 SQGs Results: Characterized SQG numbers and management practices

Exhibit 1 (continued)
Subtitle D Data Collection

Title	Description
State Subtitle D Regulations on Landfills, Surface Impoundments, Land Treatment Units, and Waste Piles (1986)	Purpose: To assess current State regulatory programs, Approach: Mail survey to State officials Results: Characterized State regulatory programs
National Solid Waste Survey (ASTSWMO, 1984)	Purpose: To obtain the most current information on on State solid waste programs Approach: Mail survey Results: State program information current to March 1984
Industrial Facility Screening Survey (1986)	Purpose: To provide additional data on universe and characteristics of industrial solid waste disposal facilities Approach: Telephone survey to facilities Results: Data used for the purpose of detailed mail survey being planned
Survey of Household Hazardous Wastes and Related Collection Programs, (1986)	Purpose: To review existing data on HHW and analyze HHW collection programs Approach: Assembled existing data on HHW Results: Data used to assess nature of the problem relating to HHW

The form EPA proposes to use for this notification and exposure information requirement is shown in Appendix 1, along with instructions for completing the form. As the appendix demonstrates, EPA is proposing to let States impose additional reporting requirements suited to their individual needs if they so choose. The Agency also requires that the form be certified (e.g., signed by an owner or operator or her/his authorized representative) as being true.

EPA designed this form to limit any reporting burden on the owner or operator. Only data that can be easily obtained or reasonably estimated are required. The form also is designed to limit the amount of information the respondent must enter and to reduce the overall burden and costs to government and respondents.

In developing this notification requirement for industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills, EPA analyzed other Agency notification and reporting requirements to identify applicable and useful precedents and to make use of other program experience in designing a simple and straightforward reporting mechanism. These other requirements included § 3019 exposure assessment requirements, the RCRA hazardous waste facility notification requirement (Part A), CERCLA reportable quantities, the Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS), the Underground Storage Tank (UST) notification program, and the Municipal Solid Waste Landfill survey.

The underground storage tank notification program, in particular, had pertinent forms and procedures that were useful in developing this proposal since the data needed for the UST program were similar to that required for the Subtitle D program. Thus, the procedures and the form developed for this notification primarily were based on those from EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST) tank notification program. In response to a Congressional mandate, the UST program instituted a notification program for all tanks in the U.S. The form that EPA developed for the UST program requested information on the location, ownership, and condition of the tanks. After examining the forms and procedures for this and other programs, EPA interviewed UST program officials to better understand how the form and procedures impacted the data collected. Based on lessons learned from the UST program, the industrial notification procedures were modified.

III. RATIONALE FOR PROPOSED APPROACH TO NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

EPA initially examined two options for compiling a data base on industrial solid waste landfills and construction/demolition waste landfills: 1) requiring

notification and 2) requiring ground-water monitoring. On the basis of cost and resource constraints, ease of implementation, the amount and type of data collected, reliability of data, usability for States, burden on the respondent, enforceability (both at State and Federal levels), and the amount of technical assistance needed for ground-water monitoring, EPA chose to use notification, rather than ground-water monitoring, as a starting point.

EPA believes that a notification mechanism can provide the necessary, basic information on these facilities. Notification provides information on the exact locations of the facilities, their owner or operator, the general waste management practices they employ, and some information on the types of waste they manage. In conjunction with the notification, the respondent must submit information indicative of exposure potential (i.e., population in the vicinity of the facility and the potential of the facility to detect contamination). This information may help establish the level of threat that each specific facility poses and be indicative of the industry as a whole. EPA believes that this information can answer basic questions without placing major resource demands on the respondents or on the States.

Ground-water monitoring data could have provided a strong base for analyzing the need for Criteria revisions for industrial solid waste landfills and construction/demolition waste landfills, at least with respect to ground-water impacts. However, EPA decided against a ground-water monitoring requirement because of resource demands and implementation difficulties. The advantage of a strong information base is offset by the added costs and burden of monitoring imposed on these facilities and by the resulting potential for exceeding the practicable capability of some operations. Ground-water monitoring would require extensive resources on the part of the respondent as well as State personnel. Moreover, it would be difficult to implement the program and gather the data in a timely fashion. Implementation difficulties include uncertainty about the universe of applicable facilities requiring monitoring. The amount of technical assistance potentially needed at the State level and at the individual facility level could complicate the effort as well.

After eliminating ground-water monitoring as a data collection requirement, EPA examined four alternatives to facility reporting through notification. EPA concluded that the alternatives were not as beneficial as the notification and exposure requirement presented in the proposed amendment to Part 257. The first alternative, doing nothing at all (i.e., not collecting data), would preclude EPA from meeting the Congressional mandate to revise the Criteria because EPA

currently does not have enough data on which to base revisions applicable to facilities other than MSWLFs or to conclude definitively that Criteria revisions for some or all other Subtitle D facilities are or are not necessary. Information collection costs would be avoided, but the public could be exposed to unknown threats.

The second option, conducting an additional survey on State programs, is unlikely to be successful at this time because previous studies indicated that data on threats (and location of these facilities) are not available, for the most part, from State and local solid waste management program offices. In contemplating Criteria revisions, EPA needs the information that this notification would provide. The Agency plans to gather this information in a future survey, but needs to establish a more complete data base of the universe of facilities prior to initiating the survey. The planned survey, however, will not detail all the locations of specific facilities that EPA requires, such as populations in the vicinity of these facilities, or the potential for detecting contamination at specific facilities. Moreover, the planned survey does not cover all facilities, but rather is only a sample of facilities. Surveys also do not necessarily identify potentially dangerous sites for the States to investigate and thus would not facilitate State priority-setting.

Third, EPA could request voluntary reporting by industrial facilities. A voluntary notification could be presented as a questionnaire mailed to the owner or operator. Alternatively, trade associations could publish the form in their journals and facilities could respond if they chose. However, only facilities that have not had exposure and/or contamination problems could be expected to notify. Because not all facilities would notify, the numbers of facilities, especially facilities with contamination problems, could be skewed to the low side. Furthermore, facilities with contamination problems that do notify probably would not provide information that could reveal these problems.

A fourth option entailed development of State notification programs as an alternative to Federal requirements. For this option, the Federal government could provide guidance to the States on implementing a notification program and analyzing data. This would allow States to determine whether they wanted to require notification. However, States with limited resources may not require the data because they choose to spend their resources on other priorities and may not be aware of problem sites that threaten human health and the environment. This alternative could not be expected to provide nationwide data and thus would not provide information necessary to EPA.

REFERENCES

1. Abt Associates, National Small Quantity Generator Survey, 1984.

2. Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO), National Solid Waste Survey, 1984.

3. Franklin Associates LTD, Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in United States, 1960 to 2000 (1988 Update) 1988.

4. PEI Associates, State Subtitle D Regulations on Landfills, Surface Impoundments, Land Treatment Units, and Waste Piles, 1986.

5. Science Applications International Corp., Summary of Data on Industrial Nonhazardous Waste Disposal Practices, 1985.

6. U.S. EPA, Industrial Facility Screening Survey, 1986.

7. U.S. EPA, Subtitle D Study Phase I Report, 1986.

8. Westat, Inc. Census of State and Territorial Subtitle D Nonhazardous Waste Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986.

EPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Notification for Industrial Waste Disposal Facilities and Construction/Demolition Waste Landfills

Form Approved

Agency Use Only

ID Number

Date Received

I. Owner and Locational Information

1. Facility Owner	2. Location of Facility
Owner Name *(Corporation, Individual, Public Agency, or Other Agency).* Street Address or P.O. Box, City, State, and Zip Code	Establishment or Facility Name and Address *(Street Address or Location Description (not P.O. Box) (e.g., 3 miles west of the intersection of Highway 355 and Route 54), City/County, State and Zip Code)* Telephone Number *(Including Area Code and Extension)*
Telephone Number *(Including Area Code and Extension)*	Latitude: Degrees / Minutes; Longitude: Degrees / Minutes

3. Name of Contact Person *(Mark the box if contact person is owner)* ☐ — Telephone Number *(Including Area Code and Extension)*

4. If this establishment is a facility operated or owned by the Federal Government, enter the GSA Identification Number | | | | | | | | | | |

II. General Facility Information

1. Which of the Following Unit Types Are at This Facility? *Enter the number of each unit type at this facility. If this facility does not have a unit type, enter "0."*

Type of Unit	Number at Facility
Construction/Demolition Waste Landfill	
Industrial Waste Landfill	
Industrial Waste Surface Impoundment	
Industrial Waste Land Application Unit	
Industrial Waste Pile	

2. Waste Types Disposed of at This Facility *(Check all that apply. Include wastes that currently are accepted or have been accepted in the past)*

- ☐ Municipal Solid Waste
- ☐ Asbestos-Containing Waste Material
- ☐ Infectious Wastes
- ☐ Small Quantity Generator Waste
- ☐ Sewage Sludge
- ☐ Municipal Incinerator Ash
- ☐ Other Incinerator Ash
- ☐ Industrial Solid Waste
- ☐ Construction/ Demolition Waste
- ☐ Other

3. Total Annual Amount Disposed of at This Facility *(Enter the quantity and check the appropriate unit of measurement.)*

☐ Tons ☐ Gallons ☐ Cubic Yards

Quantity

I-a

III. Exposure Information

(You may need to contact a local planning agency, water authority, or health department for information needed to complete question one.)

1. Number of Households Within One Mile of the Facility *(Mark an "X" in the box if the number is an estimate)* ☐	2. Number of Upgradient and Downgradient Ground-water Monitoring Wells at this Facility *(If none of a type, enter "0" for that type)*	
	Upgradient Wells	Downgradient Wells

IV. State Information

V. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

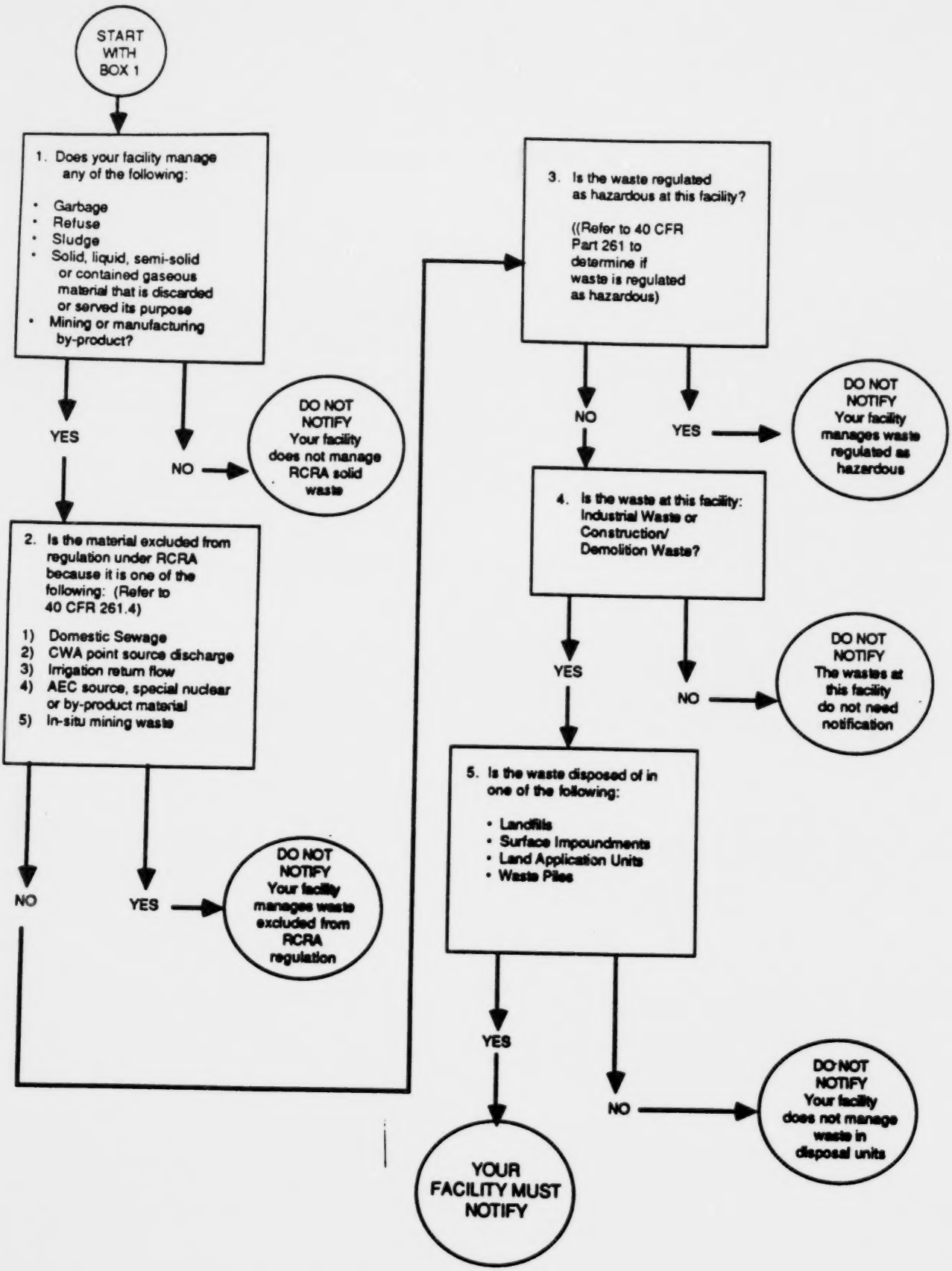
Name and official title of owner/operator or authorized representative	Signature	Date Signed

WHO MUST NOTIFY?

You must notify if your facility manages RCRA solid waste that is:

- Not regulated as hazardous under Subtitle C of RCRA
- Industrial or construction/demolition waste
- Disposed of in a landfill, surface impoundment, land application unit or waste pile.

Use the decision chart below to determine if you must notify. Begin with Box 1. Answer the questions and follow the arrows corresponding to your responses. You will finish the series of questions with a circle that will indicate whether or not you should notify.


START WITH BOX 1
1. Does your facility manage any of the following:
• Garbage
• Refuse
• Sludge
• Solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material that is discarded or served its purpose
• Mining or manufacturing by-product?
YES
NO
DO NOT NOTIFY Your facility does not manage RCRA solid waste
2. Is the material excluded from regulation under RCRA because it is one of the following: (Refer to 40 CFR 261.4)
1) Domestic Sewage
2) CWA point source discharge
3) Irrigation return flow
4) AEC source, special nuclear or by-product material
5) In-situ mining waste
NO
YES
DO NOT NOTIFY Your facility manages waste excluded from RCRA regulation
3. Is the waste regulated as hazardous at this facility?
((Refer to 40 CFR Part 261 to determine if waste is regulated as hazardous)
NO
YES
DO NOT NOTIFY Your facility manages waste regulated as hazardous
4. Is the waste at this facility: Industrial Waste or Construction/ Demolition Waste?
YES
NO
DO NOT NOTIFY The wastes at this facility do not need notification
5. Is the waste disposed of in one of the following:
• Landfills
• Surface Impoundments
• Land Application Units
• Waste Piles
YES
NO
DO NOT NOTIFY Your facility does not manage waste in disposal units
YOUR FACILITY MUST NOTIFY

A-3

Notification for Industrial Waste Disposal Facilities and Construction/Demolition Waste Landfills

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is evaluating solid waste landfills, surface impoundments, land application units, and waste piles in response to the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). These amendments modified Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), under which EPA sets Federal standards and guidelines for solid waste disposal facilities. Subtitle D facilities manage solid wastes that are not regulated as hazardous wastes under Subtitle C of RCRA. As part of this evaluation, EPA is compiling data on industrial solid waste disposal facilities and construction/demolition waste landfills that manage Subtitle D wastes by requiring those facilities to complete and return the notification form found on pages 3 through 5 of this booklet.

General Information

Authority: Authority for this notification is found in Sections 2002, 3007, and 4010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended.

Purpose: The primary purpose of this notification is to provide EPA with data on the number and types of industrial solid waste disposal facilities and to evaluate the potential exposure to wastes managed at these facilities.

Who Must Notify? Facilities with existing construction/demolition waste landfills and industrial solid waste landfills, waste piles, surface impoundments, and land application units that manage nonhazardous Subtitle D wastes are required to notify. Do not include units used to manage hazardous wastes regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Refer to Exhibit A to help you determine whether you must notify.

Where To Notify? The owner or operator of a construction/demolition waste landfill or an industrial solid waste pile, landfill, surface impoundment, or land application unit must send the completed notification form to EPA and the State (address, name, and phone number of State and EPA are attached). Facilities have six months after the effective date of the rule to notify.

When To Notify? Existing facilities have six months after the effective date of the rule to notify.

Penalties: Any owner or operator who knowingly fails to notify or submits false information shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 for each unit at the facility for which notification is not given or for which false information is submitted.

Additional Information: For additional information, the notifier may contact the RCRA/CERCLA Hotline at (800) 424-9364 or (202) 382-3000.

Definitions

Please read the following before answering the questions

Commercial solid waste is all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding any residential or industrial wastes.

Construction/Demolition Waste is waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from the construction, remodelling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, bricks, concrete, other masonry materials, soil, rock, lumber, road spoils, rebar, paving material, and tree stumps.

Disposal is the discharging, depositing, injecting, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing solid waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any constituent thereof, may enter the environment, be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Downgradient Well is a well located in the flow path of groundwater that has passed under a facility.

Facility means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtences, and improvements on the land used for the disposal of solid waste. A facility may include more than one unit. Units found at a facility include the following:

- *Land application unit* is an area where wastes are applied onto or into the soil surface (excluding manure-spreading operations) for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal. Common names are landspreading, landfarming, or land treatment.

- *Surface impoundment* is a natural or human-made depression in the ground formed mainly of earthen materials and is designed to hold liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquid. Common names are ponds, pits, or lagoons.

- *Waste pile* is a noncontainerized mass of solid, nonflowing waste material that may or may not be contained by a fence, a cover, or some other structure. Waste piles can be used for treatment or storage.

- *Landfill* is an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

Hazardous Waste is solid waste regulated under 40 CFR Part 261. The regulatory definition of hazardous waste is found at 40 CFR 261.3.

Household Solid Waste is any solid waste including garbage, trash, sanitary wastes in septic tanks generated by single or multiple residences, hotels, motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, or any recreational areas such as compgrounds and pinic grounds.

Industrial Solid Waste is solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to wastes resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/byproducts; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundaries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Infectious Waste is any disposable equipment, instruments, utensils, or fomites from rooms of patients who have been diagnosed or are suspected of having a communicable disease; laboratory wastes such as tissues, blood specimens, excreta, and secretions from patients or laboratory animals; disposable fomites (substances that may carry pathogenic

organisms); and surgical operating room pathologic specimens, fomites, and other materials from outpatient areas and emergency rooms.

Municipal Incinerator Ash is the residue from burning municipal solid waste. The ash is usually produced in two fractions, fly ash and bottom ash, but typically is disposed of in a combined form.

Municipal Solid Waste is any household, residential, and commercial solid waste.

Residual is any material left over at the end of an industrial process that is not sold as a product. Residuals can include solids, liquids, and sludges.

RCRA is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, the Federal statute that regulates the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste.

Small Quantity Generator is a generator that generates no more than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste.

Solid Waste is any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under 33 USC 1342 or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

Storage is the temporary holding of waste, after which it is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

Treatment is any process that changes the chemical, physical, or biological character of a waste.

Upgradient Well is a well located in the flow path of groundwater before it passes under a facility.

Waste is any material that results from a production or treatment process and is not sold as a product. This includes wastes that are managed in waste piles and surface impoundments even if they are eventually recycled.

Wastewater is any water that is used in an industrial process but is not part of the product after the industrial process is complete. Wastewater includes water that has been used to clean equipment and in a boiler blowdown, but wastewater excludes noncontact cooling water.

* * * * *